SROPE.

Difficulties of the English Reform League and the Excitement Abating.

The Pan-Anglican Pastoral as Received by the People.

Agricultural and Social Progress in Ireland.

The Prussian Legislature and Its Work in Session.

Our special correspondents in Europe furnish the following interesting and important reports in detail of

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Troubles of the English Reformers-Workingmen's Banquet at the Crystal Palace-Meeting of Sympathizers With Garibaldi-The Fenian Shooting Affrays-Scenes at the Manchester Court-The Pan-Anglican Synod-The Pastoral Letter and Its Critics-Farragut's Flag-The Queen of the Netherlands-The Newton-Pascal Controversy-Oporto Wines-Theatrical News. LONDON, Oct. 2, 1867.

You will remember that, at the close of the American civil war, when slavery had been abolished by proclanation and by a constitutional amendment, everybody expected that the Anti-Slavery Society would dissolve since there was no more slavery to war against. This Lloyd Garrison, the president of the society; but Wendell Phillips discovered that the Anti-Slavery Society was too good a thing to be allowed if slavery were dead, and so ation of agitators was continued. Upon same principle the referm clubs here do intend to become obsolete because Disraeli Potter and Mr. Beales, ex-reform leaders and once sworn Phillips. They have done more—they have quarrelled and refused to attend each other's demonstrations, and week, but in this case competition does

Mr. Potter had his demonstration at the Crystal Palace on Monday under the auspices of the London Workingciation, and it-took the form of a festival and banquet to celebrate the passage of the reform bill. The The workingmen of London did not turn out to see the balloon ascension, the cham-pion diving and other performances during the day, and ould not pay three shillings for a cold collation at night. It being Monday-always a holiday in many tradesousands of people did visit the Palace, but not more than six thousand of them were attracted by Potter's fele, At the "banquet" six hunthe one guinea table only cold meats were served, and Michaelmas Day, there was no goose on the table. You can imagine, then, what the three shilling ordinary ist have been. The speeches were as cold as the din ner. The Hon. Thomas Cave, the Hon, Mr. Ayston, and ir John Bowring were the only notabilities present and they said nothing worth recording. Mr. Cave's expected speech on America was not delivered, as he Reform Union, and the health of George Wilson, Esq.," duty which he discharged very simply and in a manwhich showed that he was as happily ignorant as the majority of mankind in regard to who "Geor Wilson, Esq.." is, and what he has done to be toasted. Wisco, Esq., "is, and what he has done to be toasted. The "banquet," therefore, was simply conspicuous because so many persons really connected with the reform movement had decined to be present. Earl Russiel's curt declination was published in all the papers weeks ago. Mr. Gisdstone's smooth but neutral note has also been published, and although a long diplomatic correspondence has since en-ued between the liberal leader and Mr. Potter, all efforts to get the note with drawn or modified have failed. Member after member of Parlament first promised to attend and then backed out. Mr. Besies was offered the Chairmanship, but declined. The irrepressible Bradlaugh stayed away with Mr. Besles. There were so many vacant seats and the dinner was overy cold that everybody felt chilled and

from Gladstone and Bright were inappropriately printed upon the back of the programme, and many of the guests, after reading these documents, wished that they had stayed away alsa.

The opposition demonstration of Mr. Beales, under the auspices of the Reform League, took quite another form, and was held at St. James' Hall last evening. It was a meeting convened to express sympathy with Garibaddi and to condema his arrest. The younger son of Garibaddi was present; but the meeting was not very well attended. Mr. Beales occupied the chair, and, like Mr. Potter, was compelled to open the proceedings by reading a number of letters from dutinguished people who, for one reason or another, declined to speak. A performance by the regular stock company of the Reform League ensued. Mr. Beales, Colonel Dickson Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Merriman and others talking with their accustomed vigor and volumbity; and an address was unanimously adopted. Colonel Chambers, formerly known as "Garibald's Engineman," and Mrs. Chambers, Garibald's anges after Aspromenta, eccupied seats upon the platform. The speech of young Riccotti Garibald was merely an expression of thanks for the sympathy of the meeting, and was marred by a few strong all ssions to the private habite of Victor Emmedia allusions which embarrased both the speaker and the audience, and nearly brough the speach to a dead pause—and by young Garibaid's ignorance of English. The meeting was in every way a failure. The fact is that all sensible men here, as cleawhere, appiand the Italian government, and think that it has served Garibald just as he deserved. The alarming editorials in some of the English papers upon a couple of recent shooting and assault cases would lead one to suppose that the Fenians had begun a system of assassination similar to that of the Thugs of India. Here in London two soldiers, and time two strangers, and one of the ground the prison was shot. At Shemedia a soldier named Sergeant Nurphy was shot, At Shemedia a soldier named Sergeant Nurphy was shot, Artsh

thes of private houses are constantly made by the cives.

I you have already been informed, the Pan-Anin Synod has reached a most lame and
steat conclusion. It is the old story of
mountain and the mouse. I enclose a
of the address, or pastoral letter, issued by the
ope, and, sithough I endeavored to prepare you for
y tame affair, this is tamer than anybody could
expected. The resolutions adopted by the Synod
not yet been published, the storm of sneers and
with which the address has been greeted having
ed their appearance. Not one leading journal is
snough to say a good word for the great Church of
and Conference. The wits called it the Pan-Angliit synod. The Times merciteastly ridicules the adas "a serence is state," whose only merit is
ty. The Telegraph laughs at the ridiculous
of this largely advertised gathering of
the Times merciteastly ridicules that the
se is plous twaddle, which can be spun out by the
Other journals taunt the bishops with being
of Coleeno. It is impossible to conceive of anymore untortunate toan the manner in which the
bas been managed, and it has done more to
then the hands of those politicians who have reto make an attack upon the Church in the next

rest. It would be interesting to know, also, what the Bishop of North Carolina meant by declaring in a recent sermen that "England is the hope of the world, and the Church of England is the strength of England." What, then, is America in the bishop's opinion?

Admiral Farragut and the officers of his squadron arrived at London on Monday. The Admiral and Captain Pennock are stopping at the Clarendon and Captain Pennock are stopping at the Captain Pennock and the Captain Pennock and Interest is also absent. Still a dinner with be arranged by one of the Admiralty are all out of town, and the American officers, who have been quite surfeited with grand entertainments in Russia and Sweden, will be very glad of a intle rest. They will at any rate be as well received as was the Queen of the Netherlands, who arrived is England last week and left yesterday without having even seen any member of the roval lamily, and who was dependent for her entertainment upon the hospitality of private friends and the Earl of Derby. The American fleet goes for me here to Lisbon I understand.

The Times has made two decided hits this week. First, it has finally sottled the dispute, originated by French second, the first has called attention to the fact that sands, as to the indebtedness of issae Newton to Pascail. The Times has called attention to the fact that all the port wine sent to England during the last century has been "doctored" to suit t

The Abysainian Expedition—The Religious World—The Theatrical World.

London, Sept. 29, 1867.

The Abysainian war, in which England is about to angage, is just like the war which the United States are now carrying on with the Indians—a nasty, troublesome, veratious, inglorious, necessary contest, in which not much is to be gained and the best man is likely to come off worst. There is more fuss, confusion and bother As you have noticed, the papers are full of letters from correspondents, offering numerous impracticable and contradictory suggestions, and the editorials of the lead-ing journals are full of a plaintive and self-depreciatory spirit very interesting and amusing to the dispassionate

this war. It is not popular, and the general impression is that it will prove a faiture. "King" Theodore is of no importance outside of his own country; but he has an unpleasant habit of coming down upon an enemy against him. He stampedes horses and cattle, like the Indians; he cuts of detachments; poisons wells and lasnerly savage, as he is, and will not listen to anything prison, and must be released at any cost, or the supreparations for the war go on, and every Britisher grumbles. It has been very sensibly decided that arms and accourrements are to be sent from Woolwich, and twenty fast steamers have been chartered as transports. Evidently matters have been delayed as long as possible, in the hope that Theodore would relent; but it that if it be prolouged operations must be postponed for arother year. You have only to recall the popular and official feeling about your Indian war, and you can restize the English feeling about the Abyssinian expedi-

tion.

Perhaps it was the prevalent aversion to this combat which led the journals here to give such prominence Perhaps it was the prevalent aversion to this combat which led the journals here to give such prominence to the recent Peace Congress at Geneva.

At the theatres the only novelties are M. Pechter's appearance in the Lady of Lyons, at the Lyceum, and the production of a new play by Mr. Watts Phillips, called Nobody's Child, at the surrey. The latter may be dismissed with a word. It is a Bowery plece, splendidly mounted and badly acted. M. Fechter does not yet know his part in the Lady of Lyons, and speaks English worse than ever; but he tries to make Claude Meinotte a human being, and does away with nine-tenths of the clap-trap of the character. The atterations which he has made in the play are very few and unimportant. The idea of a new act, with a battle scene, was dropped at the last moment, and now only the first short scene of act first is cut out and a few speeches are transposed. Miss Laura Keene is in London, and will probably act here. They have no such arrists upon the English stage. Mr. J. S. Clarke is also here, but it is doubtful whether he can secure an opening at any theatre. The Londoners have really a great comic actor in Mr. Toole, and do not need Mr. Clarke.

IRELAND. .

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. The Royal Irish Agricultural Society-Cattle

The progress of Ireland and well being of the popula, tion depend so much on agriculture that any indication of prosperity or decay in this department is accepted as certain indication of national progress or decline. Accordingly, the development of agricultural industry and well wishers of the country. For a score of years the ence. Its mission—to stimulate improvement by awarding prizes and by competition at annual gatheror suggest improvements. By means of provincial com mittees and district agents it has extended its ramifica. tions throughout the extent of Ireland, and is enabled to gain the fullest and most reliable informa-

last year, and it was asserted that political excitement, which interfered so seriously with many branches of also. The reports of the Society and show of stock classes this year. During the past week the members of the Society have met for consultation in Dublin and mportance of the occasion caused the capital city to be chosen for the display, and no exertions were spared to mark the general appreciation. St. Stephen's Green-one of the handsomest pleasure grounds, comprising an area of twenty-five acres-was placed at the disposal of the Society, and the Corporation of Dublin, as a substan-tial token of interest, contributed the sum of three hun-

The show of stock was opened on Wednesday, the 28th of August, and the result is very satisfactory. A noble tied chargers down to sleek skinned "bonneeas" proved to the most skeptical that instead of deteriorating trish stock is approaching nearer to perfection; and it is doubtful whether the most celebrated English breeders could produce cattle equal to are better attended to and allowed more liberty during the period of fattening than English; this, coupled with beast the silky ekin, clear, bright eye and compact pro-portions, which are their characteristics. Ireland was at one time said to produce the finest breed of horses in Europe; the blood of her racers was the purest on the turf. For a time they were allowed to degenerate, but sterrly careful attention has been paid to the subject, and efforts made to produce improvement. The result in this department exceeds the most sanguine expectations, and the country bids fair to again produce the strong, symmetrical and graceful animals which in bygone days drew purchasers from all European countries. The number exhibited was 257, of which 229 were weight carrying theroughbreds and twenty-eight agricultural horses. In short horn cattle there is a failing off, but the severity of past seasons clearly accounts for this. The action of breeders was stagnated, and farmers, deprived of supplies of groups dock. In 1849 the number of short horns exhibited was one hundred and forty-eight, in 1851 there was a decline to minety-three, and this year it only reached eighty five. The show of sheep was limited, but the style of the animals, the length of staple and slikiness of the wool display improvement. The show of pigs, the home complanions of the Irish peasant—facetiously destribed by the latter as "the giniceman that pays the rinu!"—was only remarkable for the interior quality of the animals ganibited. This is accounted for by the powerty of the classes who breed these animals and the low class of swins to which their limited means restricts them. The display of dairy and farm produce was very limited. Batter, though not exhibited in any quantity, was excellent in quality; but the amail number of samples of cheese evidenced that Ireiand is much behind in its preparation.

The total amount distributed in prizes was £1,700 stering, distributed thus:—For short horn cattle, £132; Hereford and other breeds, £175; sheep, £235; swins, £197; dairy produce, £72; pou try, £134; implements, £50; challenge cups, medals, &c. £250. In the miplement department all prizes were awarded to agents for English machines.

While the Irish people are pleased with the provess in each the control of atterly careful attention has been paid to the subject,

divert the attention of the farmer from the cultivation of the soil. The excellence of Irish grain crops compared with those of England and other countries during the present and last years' harvests, complerely demonstrate he capability of the production of wheat of the finest quality. The late returns show that the total under crole in 5.753,650 acres; of which but 529,363 are under wheat while 2,036,180 is devoted to cats, 218,503 to bariery and 1,104,500 acres to potatoes.

Festivities in the shape of a banquet and ball brought the display to a conclusion. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was the chief guest. In a lengthy speech he reviewed the present state of the country, and while admitting the existence of many depressing circumstances he predicted beneficial results from the improvement exhibited all departments of Irish agriculture, and cheered those who might be inclined to despondency by saying:—

I must pay this just tribute to the Irish people, that, what-

fact is in the amount of capital belonging to Irish tenant farmers deposited in join stock and post office savings banks. In the latter there has been a progressive advancement since their establishment, the amount for the half year ending June, 1867, being £289,000 sterling; the amount on joint stock banks made up for the same period being £18,900,000 sterling. English political economists say that the soil should be the banker of an agricultural community; but with the uttor absence of escurity of his possessions and the prospect of legalty authorized appropriation of improvements, he prefers allowing his small capital to lie in the coffers of the county bank at a minimum of profit.

From this land of fruitful soil and accumulated capital swarms of inhabitants are daily flying, and with eager haste assisting relatives and friends to follow their example. Laborers cannot be found, even at enormous wages; the fields of golden corn bend under the weight of produce, and the owner in vain seeks skilled than de to deposit it safely in his barn. Yet British statesmen fail to see reason for complaint.

PRUSSIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Opening of the Reichstag-Courtesy to Mr. Bancroft from the Crown Princess Victoria-Petkion to the King from the Teachers of Prussia-An American Lady in the Reporters' Gallery of the Reichstag-A New Breech-

BERLIN, Sept. 26, 1867. As you have been already informed by cable telegram, King William opened the Reichstag. In person, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., by reading a speech from the throne, the text of which was forwarded to you by

the white hall of the royal palace, with the usual forms, the King standing in full uniform, his head .covered with a helmet, before the throne. All the diplomatic corps, who were in town, were present. The resentatives of the United States and of Turkey." Mr. Bancroft was indeed quite prominent, being seated as where his plain black coat contrasted strongly with the of mention that this slighting of the conventional gilt American republic, receives a good deal of favorable comment even in circles where it was not to be expected.

on Wednesday. As the King retired from the ball, fol-lowed by the loyal cheers of the assembled representa-tives, a royal chamberlain brought to Mr. Bancroft a request from the Crown Princess that he would accept a ersonal audience with herself. According to court et mette, a new minister should seek an audience with the heir apparent to the throne, and should ask to be present ed to the princers, his wife. Mr. Baucroft had intended to delay doing this until the return of Prince Frederick desirous of having a personal interview with Mr. Bancroft thus broke through all forms and freed the meeting from ceremony. In the remarks of the Crown Princess, which were most flattering and complimentary to Mr. Bancroft that she had read his works with the greatest pleasur-

Of the throne speech little, very little, is said. Something more was expected, and all are surprised at the complete ignoring by his Majesty of foreign nations. Bismarck's circular letter to Prussia's representatives abroad may have told them, to say all that is necessary to be said; but custom almost demands a recognition of the existence of other governments in royal speeches. So much has lately been said of monetary systems and standards that it seemed not improbable that the treaties of the neighboring Powers on this subject, and the relations of the Bund thereto would be noticed. A better time for making a uniform monetary standard for Germany will not seen come again, and perhaps shence on the subject is to be taken as an indication that the government intends to take no steps in this direction.

The first regular sitting of the Reichstag was beld on the same day (lucaday), in the chamber of the Prussian Upper House, and was presided over by its senior member, Herr von Franckeuberg-Ludwigsdorf, a hale old genileman, born April 29, 1785. One hundred and eman, born April 29, 1785. One hundred and twenty-five members were pres nt. Another sitting was held to-day, at which the only subject was testing

control to any a which the only suggest was testing elections.

Quite a novelly has appeared in the journalist' tribune in the person of Miss Alice Asbury, a female reporter from the United States, and who, I am told, is to correspond with some American Journals on German policy and the Control of the Speakership will probably be between Dr. Stimson, the late incumbent and Herr von Forckenbeck; Speaker of the Lower House of the last Landtag, Von Forckenbeck's friends are said to wish him to remain on the floor of the House.

An urgent petition for an increase of the pay of the Prussian school teachers will be handed to the King on Sunday. As an argument and homanem the protogue contains the express on of an Austrian paper after the battle of Königszrigt that, "it is not the needie gun that has gained the victbey, but the Frassian schoolmaster has beaten the Austrian." Iraise deserving as it is, the Prussian system of common school instruction is not what it once was. While the gymnast and universities have kept pace with the advances of science, the common school instruction is not what it once was. While the gymnast and universities have kept pace with the advances of science, the common school instruction is not what it once was. While the gymnast and universities have kept pace with the advances of science, the common school instruction is not what it once was. While the gymnast and universities have kept pace with the advances of science, the common school instruction is not what it once was. While the gymnast and universities have kept pace with the advances of science, the common school instruction is not what it once was the control of the passantes of the passantes of the armondation of the passantes of the common school in the control of the school of the passantes of the school of the passantes of the passantes of the same school of the school of the school of the passantes of the school of the school of the school of the school of the passantes of the necessaries of life has been much liberage of the

and the hull is picked out by a self-working extractor by opening the lock.

It is stated semi-officially that the King bas no political objects in view in making his trip to Baden.

French History of Maximilian's Position Prior to His Fall and Death-Military Policy of Marshal Bazaine and Negotiations of Secretary Seward-Bitter Charges Against

The sensation of the hour is the third part of Count de Keratry's article entitled "The Fall of Maximilian," published in the Revue Contemporaine of the 15th inst. The Count de Keratry is a gentleman who, from love of adventure, went to Mexico and became attached as a volunteer officer to the staff of Marshal Bazaine. It would also seem from the articles which he is pub-lishing, that he became strongly attached to the Marshal himself, as the evident object of his papers is the vin-dication of Bazaine from the charges which have been so lavishly made against him since the fall of Maximilian. It is evident that in the prosecution of this work he has had placed at his disposal all the documents bearing upon the subject in the hands of the Marshal himself, and that he is determined, if possible, to bring in his favorite without a hair turned, no matter who he

facts and documents not previously published, and is remarkable for the boldness with which it throws responsibility upon and attaches blame to the Emperor in this most metancholy business, and brings Bazaine out "white as snow." There are some passages in it which must make the Emperor's ears, if he reads it, tingle with rage, and it is really a wonder, considering the sensitiveness of the French government to writte

Carlois in France in August, 1866, an arrival so entirely unexpected and unprepared for. According to M. de Keratry, the seeds of her disease were already developing themselves when she reached St. Nazaire, and "her greater by extreme fatigue, her eyes shone already with descended at the Grand Hotel, and her mental exaltation began to develop itself more and more. I must here, article itself, which save:-

fully to convey the writer's idea, translate from the article itself, which says:—

The imperial family being then at St. Cloud, the Mexican Empress in demanding that a court carriage should be placed at her disposal, claimed an immediate interview with Napoleon Third. Upon this demand she received a visit from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and passed a portion of the day in consultation with the minister. Although the Emperor had replied that he was undisposed and regretted that he could not see her, the Empress Carlota, not accepting the adjournment, prosented herself at the paince. Her demands were so carnest that Napoleon finally consected to receive her. She presented to him the demands of Maximilian, who claimed from France further financial and military aid. The interview was long and violent, filled on both sides with fecriminations, which ended by changing the character of the explanations exchanged. The Empress seeing, little by little, crumble all the edifice of hope which her ardent imagination had been engaged in building since her departure from Chaptile out to the threshold of St. Cloud, seeing her sceptre breaking in her hands, gave full away to her passion. After having enumerated her griefs, the daugnter of King Leopold began to appreciate too late the fact that she had been wrong to forcet, in accepting a throne from the munificence of the Emperor, that she was the same of the blood of the Orleans family. From the scene at the palace of St. Cloud may be really dated the madness of this interesting princess, whose courage was soon to follow her reason; and she scarcely preserved the force to drag herself from Paris to the Vatican to fall in delirium at the feet of the Holy Father, whose aid and consolation she came to demand.

The Writer continues:—

The United states had not lost sight a gingle instant either of the voyage of the Empress Carlota or the

of the Empress Carlota, he characterizes her as "the lady the terms of this diplomatic missive are considerably acking in point of courtesy. Another despatch from Mr. Hay, dated the 17th of August, recounts view with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which the not led and would not lead to "any modification of the

the famous convention by which Maximilian abandoned the receipts of the customs to France, a convention which, while it assured bankrupter to him and his further from Marshal Bazaine and the French allies and pretenders, and particularly as the time drew near when cused of throwing germs of discord in the French camp, to appealing to the devotedness of certain officers who, on account of their complete ignerance of the instruc tions from the Tutteries, deplored the rigor of the measures of evacuation. He endeavored to create partisans in the French ranks in the hope that their oppo with reason," as M. Keratry admits-from all gratitude toward the French government Maximilian had but one end in view, and that was to make the most of, and use as long as possible the French troops and treasure to save bis throne. He wished the French treops to specially guard the frontier and ports near the United States. But Badence ensued between him and Maximilian. After the taking of Tampico by the republicans, and the evacuation of Monterey by the imperialists, Maximilian invited Bazaine to give him active aid and to enter upon a structions from the Tuileries, was then preparing to leave, and Maximuian grew more and more irritated under the feeling that he was abandoned in his supreme hour of danger by those who had led him on to it.

danger by those who had led him on to it.

Now comes the incident of Messra. Osmont & Friant, raised from the French army to the rank of Minister s by Maximilian, for the purpose of associating more closely the French government and rondering it to a greater degree responsible for his acts. Marshal Bazaine objects to it, but, upon Maxim itian's urgent solicitation, permits them to remain until he hears from the Tulieries. In a letter to the Heatan from Paris, under date of September 13, 1866, I stated that the prompt action of the Emperor Napoleon in this matter was due to a protest on the part of our government. The dates and documents accord admirably in support of this statement. In the early part of September the Marquis de Montholon forwarded to Paris the following despatch, dated August 16, from Mr. Seward to the French Minister in Washington:—

Sig.—I have the honor to call your attention to two orders or decrees which are said to have been issued on the 28th of July last, by the Prime Maximilian, subo pretends to be the Emperor of Merico. In these orders he states that he has given the direction of the Department of War to General Osmont, Chief of the Staff of the French expeditionary corps, and that of the Department of the Treasury to M. Friant, Chief Intendant of the same corps. The Fresident thinks it necessary to inform the Emperor of the Concern of t

diplomacy by the intermediary of the United States with the chiefs of the liberal party of Mexico. At first it was attempted to obtain, by persuasion, the abdication of Maximilian.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The present article contains a number of inte

this time, by way of the United States, the result of the interview at St. Cloud. He kept th's news to himself, hoping that the Empress would have better auccess with the Pope, whose moral aid would, he hoped, do much to counterbalance the departure of the Franch troops. But from that mousent he made, without noise, the preparations for his soort. Under pretence that they were for the purpose of rendering secure the route over which the Empress was to travel on her rature, which he professed to expect on the 20th of October, he induced Marshal Bazaine to secure the route over which the Empress was to travel on her rature, which he professed to expect on the 20th of October, he induced Marshal Bazaine to secure the road which he should himself travel to Vera Cruz. All preparations were made for departure, and Maximilian, worn out with fever, broken down with the sad events of his unhappy relen, dreamed of his native land, which he had often regretted leaving. A telegraphic despatch was handed him which had been sent from the United States. It amounced the malness of his belowed wife. Maximilian gave the order to depart, and on the morning of the 20th October announced to Marshal Bazaine that he was about leaving Mexico for Orizaba, where he should await forther news from the Empress by a courier from Miramar. At this critical moment M. Lares presented himself at the palare and declared, in the name of his colleagues, that the entire ministry would resign if the Emperor quitted Mexico. This fact was immediately communicated to Bazaine. His quick perception at once naw the embarrassing position in which this would place him—leaving Mexico without any government or ruler but himself. He immediately wrote to the President of the Council informing him that if the ministers persisted in their determination he hould be obiged to take energytic measures to prevent heaving the part and travet in all security.

Marshal Bazaine desired to allow Maximilian to follow the own inspire ion in thou found and informed of the dete out his own inspire ion in this matter. Still, it was important to gain time to permit the French detachments, some of which were still six hundred leagues distant from the city of Mexico, to mass and fall back upon the body of the army. A sudden abdication might let locase insurrection throughout the country. To obviate this it was considered necessary toat Maximilian should pretend a temporary absence, which would permit the installation of a regency, through which the country could be gradually conducted to another form of government. An abdication, dated in Europe, could alous prevent a grand shock and save the French army. Such was the plan to which Marshal Bazaine sensed to raily Maximina. At seven o'clock in the evening the Prince was impatiently awaiting in has paisce the response from headquarters. At the moment he received it he was pacing up and down the room in a great state of agitation. After reading it, however, he appeared calmed. The last words he attered before leaving Chapultepec disclosed all his houghts:—"I can no longer doubt that my wife is mad. These people are killing me by inches. I am worn out. I will leave here. Thank the Marshal for this new proof of his devotion. I shall leave to-night; and, if he desires to write me, here is my route."

At two o'clock in the morning of October 21st, three carriages, escorted by three squadrons of Austrian husars and by Hungarian gendames, rolled over the parement of La Piedad. Father Fischer, the Michigar Arroyo, Colonol de Kodolish and Dr. Bash accompanied the Emporer to Orizaba, where the final decision was to be made. On the evening of his departure, at his halt at the haclenda of Zoquiqua, Maximilian wrote and forwarded the following letter to Marshal Bazaine:—

My Deax Marshal.—To-morrow I propose to place in your hands the do-uneaus accessary to put an end to the

has been permitted to circulate.

him.

Maximilian arrived safely at Orizaba, where he was enthusias:ically received. Here he remained a week, never showing himself in public excepting when going to his bath. Whea he had received news from Earope confirmatory of the sad condition of his wife, he retired to the hancenda is Jaiapplia, near to the city, and buried behind coffee trees and fields of sugar cane. He still hesitated about abdicating, and Father Fischer, profiting by his influence over the young Emperor, under pretext that his body and mind had great need of repose, induced him to go into this solitude. The intrigues of the reactionary party, who well understood that the ruin of the ciergy would follow hard upon the fall of the monarchy, diaguised to the eyes of the sovereign the importance and rapidity of the liberal successes. In visits of clerical agents, who were laboring hard to retain Maximilian upon Mexican soil, and beneath their flag, had need of darkness and mystery. So they were kept up constantly in this baciends.

A portion of the baggage of the Crown had however gone on board the Dandolo, lying in the port of Vers Cruz, and the Austrians surrounding the Prince, while bitterly regretting to see the throne to which his fortune was stached crumble, recognized the fact that the game was lost. Maximilian knew exactly the object of General Castelnau's mission. The envoy of Napoleou Third had come to see with his own eyes, in interrogating facts and public opinion, whether the monarchy was carable of sustaining itself atone. In the contary alternative, which the Tuileries knew for certain in advance, he was to provoke the immediate abdication of the Emperor, and in case of the retirual of the young soverign to return to Europe, he had orders to provide for the recail of all the expectitionary corps in one body and in brief delay. These instructions of his ally, Napoleon Third, were not of a character to induce Maximilian to throw himself alone into the gap. He no longer entertained any grand illusions upon the power and elasticit

raised from the French army to the rank of Minister

FIE RAM STONEWALL.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Oct. 16.]

By a setter received from Captain Brown we learn that this vessel, whose officers and crew are nearly all Washingtonisms, reached Barbados—her first stopping place—on Saturiay, September 7, ten days from Fortress Monroe, all weil and in good spirits. The captain writes a long letter, dated off the island of Martinique, Septem ber 6, in which it says:—'This is the ninth day outside of the capes; so far the Stonewall has more than come up to my expectation. When off Capt Hatters we encountered a strong gale and an ugiv sea, which made nearly every one very sick, but it satisfied us all that we could measter the voyage to Japan, and perfect confidence took the place of anxious doubt, Juring this gaie the sea made over the top of the turrets, but the vesses was an boronta as a cork. After three days (when near St. Thomas) we found a smooth sea and dry decks. My officers and crew have proved all I expected. So far, no one has been reported clok. We will reach Japan early in January, unless we have worse weather than I have a right to expect."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

New York State.

The Compredictantiff.—The Albaby Eccning Journal (redical), of the 18th instant, says:—

Hon. Calvin T. Huiburd was in Europe at the time of his nomination for Comptroller. He did not learn of the fact until his arrival at Ogdensburg. After consultation with his constituents, he decided not to accept the position, and a despatch from Ogdensburg announces that his declination was yesterday forwarded to the S ate Committee. This step has been taken by Mr. Huiburd in accordance with the wishes of the people of his district. They feel they have need of his survices in Congress. It is, beade, somewhat questionable whether his election as Camptroller would not deprive them of a representative—the vacancy occurring in auch manner that the Governor would have no distinct authority to order a special election.

The Albany Argus (democratic) of the 19th says:—

The Albany Argus (democratic) of the 19th says:—
Mr. Hulburd does not probably like his companie
on the "Ring" ticket; nor the aspects of the electic
He will probably come down without wating for the
verdict of the people against him. Who will take it

We are informed that Thurlow Weed was applied to yesterday to ascertain who would be his preference on the republican State ticket in place of Mr. Hutburd. His answer was—kicking the inquirer dut of his office, just as he was himself treated at the Repub

Pennsylvania. Full returns have been received from all of the coun-ties in Pennsylvania, and they foot up the following es-

suit, to which is attached the	vote of 1866:-	
	Rep.	Dem.
Vote in 1866 Vote m 1867	256,824	290,006 261,645
Republican majority in 1866 Democratic majority in 186		922
Decrease in Republican vote. Decrease in Democratic vote		40,442
Philadelphia, Huntingdon		

shows a small republican gain. THE TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.-The fol

the death of Mr. Dennison:		18	1867		
R-p. . 8,775 . 4,499	D·m. 12,334 2,946	Rep. 8,274 3,804	10,165 2,468		
1886	15,280	12,078	12,026		
	R-p. 8,775 4,499 13,274	R-p. D-m. 8,775 12,334 4,499 2,946 13,274 15,250	R-p. D-m. Rep 8,775 12,334 8,274 3,504		

of this year is owing to the failing off in the vote. republicans lose \$1,196 votes, and the democrats 2,657, being a gain to the republicans of 1,461.

Returns from the following named counties in Other have been received. The total vote of the State is not vet known, nor is there any certainty as to the majority

	Rep. Vote.			Dem. Vote.		
Counties.	1866.	1867.	Rep.	1866	1867.	Gain.
lermont loss. Grie. donroe.	3,466 3,272 2,988 1,069 4,378	3.246 2,839 2.480 1.111 4.095	230 883 508 *42 378	3,618 8,362 1,797 2,863 1,708	3.737 3,837 1,989 8 47 1,807	134 4.3 193 610
Total	15,168	13,621	1,389	13,343	14.843	1,500
*Republican gain.				111124		

The total vote of sixteen counties has been so far rel

i	Vote of sixteen counties in 1866	Rep. 17.584 14,227	Dem. 70 066 74,415
Š	Republican majority in 1866 Democratic majority in 1867	6,	916 188
8	Democratic gain on the popular vote Republican loss on the popular vote		3,749 3,361
į	Democratic increase on the popular vo	·	392
8	The Alabama Election. So far as heard from only two conse		have

been elected to the Constitutional Convention of Alabama, called under the reconstruction laws of Congress.

A most insignificant minority of the whitee registered consented to vote, and of those who did vote, nine equ Sixteen negroes have positively been elected, and the probabilities are that fuller returns will increase the number of African constitution makers.

Views of the German Press.

The New Yorker Demokrat, republican, in an article headed "Sunday and Rum," says:—

headed "Sunday and Rum," says:—

It is dishonest on the part of Greeley to put beer and rum together in spite of the voice of modern science, he manufacturing therefrom that infornal beverage which in this life leads to a felon's cell and in the life hereafter to the infernal regions. But this is not to be wondered at, for it is clear that the skull of this fanatic is toe chick, and that logic, science and experience do not exist for him. Mr. Greeley, it is well known, has travelled more than once in Europe, and we have heard him lecture once on the advantages displayed by the Germans in their old fatherland is it possible that Mr. Greeley in Munich and elsewhere did not discover that one may dispense and partake of beer and yet be a man of good moral character, who obeys the laws, and an honest fellow and a good Chris'ain at that? Its tip possible that Mr. Greeley during his observations there has not discovered that the very custom of the Germans to celebrate the Babath is the means of promoting true democratic equality and humane and true Christian brotherhood? Why, therefore, confound the unnecent pastumes of the Germans, which are not only innocent, but useful, in a social point of view, with the revertises of the rum show.

The New Yorker Jou nai, democratic, argues "That the results of the election in Ohio should be a warning to party which heaps on a people unbearable burdens canadopt a new system in regard to the finances, or it will

Political Miscellany.

The Macon. Ga., Telegraph, of the 16th inst., says:—
From all accounts the freedmen of this district have no disposition to co-operate with the white citizens gene rally on a common ticket for the convention, but have nominated a ticket of their own. A radical district com rention was to have met yesterday at Forsyth, to which

admitted, even by those who have beretofore been mos affrighted by the grim apparities of confection by Con-gress, that the monater which their timidity clothed with so many terrors is dead. That measure was berne in front of the radical party, as the Chinese, when all vancing upon their enemies, make their front rank hideous with paintings of the most horrible mosaters;

CIVIL BIGHTS IN KENTUCKY.

First Sentence Under the Civil Rights Biff.

[From the Louisville Democrat, October 12,]
About Ofteen mooths ago, John Rhodes, John Stoars and Thomas Vickers, alias "Texas," were arrested in Nelson county, Ky., and brought to this city, charged with burglariously and feloniously entering the dwelling houses of Nancy Tolbott, David Beeler and Thomas Scott (people of color), robbing them of their goods and chattels and assaulting them in the most brutal manner. They were found gullty before the United States Circuit Court, in the October term, 1862. Their counsel, General W. T. Ward, thereupon moved the Court to arrest the judgment in the case. They were remanded to prisoh, where they were confined, awaiting the decision of Associate Statice Swayne, which was delivered before the United States Circuit Court on Thursday morning, and in which he sustained the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bull and overruled the motion above referred to in arrest of judgment. Yesterday Judge Hand Ballard passed sentence on the prisoners above named, and upon asking them if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, they replied, "No." The Judge made a few re-Reussias. Sept. 17, 1988.

M. de Kerstry closes as follows:—It is not astonishing that is presence of the trouble which Sadowa had revived, that the court of Austria took unphrage even hit the title borne by the brother of Francis Joseph, and adrensed to Barou Lago, its ambasador to Mexico, a despatch which interdicted to the archideke, the Austrian soil, if he entered Europe with his title of emperor. After having meditated the letter of M. Eloin, Maximilian forgeting his perils and listening only to the mad voice of the ambition, seried the reins of power, and resolving to throw himself into the hands of the clerical party, who promised him troops and treasure, prepared an appeal to the Mexican people.

this State under the Civil Rights bill.

A DASTARDLY ACT OF DESECRATION.—The grave of Captain William Martin, who died in 1828, was opened in Linden Grove Cemetery, Kentucky, on Thursday night last, by some wretch or hyens in human shape, who burst open the stone coffin containing the remains of the deceased, exposing the bones to view. Captain Martin was among the first settlers of Kentucky, having come to the State in 1796. He ded on his farm (new known as the Howeli farm) and was buried in his family graveyard in 1828. His son, Hiram Martin, removed the remains from there in 1851, and kept them at his own residence until 1861, when they were consigned to a tone coffin and buried in Linden Grove Cemetery, where they have reposed ever since until disturbed as above stated. The object of the villain or villains in opening the grave was probably to obtain gold, a large amount of which, it was very foolishly rumored, a few years ago, he had buried with his bedy.—One cinetic See Querer, Oct. 19.